

rights of freemen, might be a dangerous experiment. Hence it appears that something previous is necessary, and we see nothing more likely to effect the object of a safe emancipation, than to give the black children an education sufficient to render them capable of self management, and to duly appreciate the rights of man. Even this, our Southern brethren tell us, would be dangerous, and perhaps it might be so until the whole should be instructed and made good citizens. But they ought to consider that there is danger also in remaining in their present situation; and that the time is approaching when the slaves will break from their shackles, and without some of the softening effects of an education, they may become a terrible and lasting scourge to their section of country.

We have the satisfaction to remark, that Mr. Buffum found in this place, courteous treatment, very different from that which he experienced in some other places, in New-England, where he addressed the people. If, as has been stated, he met with contemptuous sneers and ridicule, instead of argument to refute his positions, we very much regret it. Among a people boasting of the light of science and of christianity, we trust this disgraceful practice will be of short duration. The time we hope is nearly gone by, in which such practice is to be tolerated, and let it be remembered that 'where reason is left free to combat error, there is no danger.' *Principles and not men, should be the motto of Republicans.*

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

MATTERS WORTHY OF RECORD.

The editor of the *New-York American* speaking of the late Southampton Slave Insurrection, very emphatically says:

'We detest slavery—we have striven, and ever shall strive, against its extension in these United States; but, where it exists, and without any fault of those who are cursed with it, we would go to the utmost length to sustain the rights and safety of those whom circumstances have placed in the relation of masters. Such, too, is, we are sure, the feeling of all sound thinking men in the free states; and upon the slightest intimation that they are required, arms, money, men, will be poured forth in profusion for the defence of our southern brethren.'

'Let them not doubt this. Would to God the infuriated beings who have thus broken out in mad revolt, that must issue in such bloody retribution upon themselves, could be made equally sensible, that in such a cause, the whole white population of the Union is banded against them.'

Nothing more is here proposed than what our Constitution and laws would authorize and enjoin. But will this editor as freely exert himself to prevent such acts, by the adoption of *peaceful* measures, as to punish their authors, by violent means, when committed?

Will he not reflect a little, and see that all those who support the slaveholding system (and he himself supports it) are in 'fault?' That system may be peaceably abolished; and this would obviate all the difficulty apprehended with respect to it.

But how shall this be accomplished? Exclusively by the African Colonization plan? Never! Our statesmen and intelligence-mongers must, therefore, look to some other sources for the requisite means. It is the especial duty of editors to inform themselves, and acquaint the public with every thing that will be interesting on that point. It is sickening to hear the language now used by some of them. (We do not here allude to the 'American.') The conductors of the 'Boston Courier,' 'N. York Commercial Advertiser,' and many other papers of high reputation, *indeed, are these!*

The Lexington, Va. 'Union' of the 28th July says:—The Hon. Gabriel S. Moore, late Governor of Alabama, Senator in Congress, &c. passed through this place on Monday last, returning to his residence and constituents. He travelled with great republican simplicity and equality. No glittering equipage; no show of circumstances to indicate his high estate—but rode in a common wagon, drawn by four goodly steeds and driven by a black servant. The Hon. Senator was accompanied in this vehicle by a NEGRO WOMAN and two or three mulatto children.—*Id.*

For the Liberator.

MR. EDITOR—I take up my pen respectfully and affectionately to thank you for the book you sent me on African Colonization. I pursued it with pleasure, to find one warm and sincere advocate for the injured, the insulted, the calumniated African race, among so many millions of hypocritical friends! and cruel enemies! but with painful sensations, to find the best, the brightest, and the bravest statesmen, philosophers, philanthropists, authors and divines in the most enlightened nation that is or ever was on earth, the sanguine supporters of a combination so unjust. Here I might conclude my thankful acknowledgments for your kind favor: but as the sheet of paper is before me, and the pen in my hand, I will add a few spontaneous thoughts to fill it up, although I well know, to use the most powerful and reasonable argumentation, to cause the enemies of our colored brethren, and the opposers of universal and unprocrustean emancipation, to relinquish their unreasonable prejudice and pitiful 'pride the never failing vice of fools,' would be like administering medicine to a dead man, or applying a healing balm to a mortified limb, or preaching to a greedy lion to cause him to forego his mangled prey. I will give you my reasons, viz: I first read the writings of a warm and ardent friend and advocate of the African race, between 30 and 40 years ago. Your announcements recall his to my memory, for they were necessarily severe. He wrote four books exclusively against slavery, which ran through 6 editions, 11 or 12,000 pages; since that time, there has been an addition of 11 or 1200,000 slaves added to the old stock in the southern states. He wrote 15 books, (4000 pages and 24 editions) on other subjects, chiefly in support of our republican institutions; showing the excellency of democracy! and the deformity of aristocracy!! Since that time, the foundation of a powerful monied aristocracy has been laid in this country, which has a direct tendency to exalt one part of our citizens above the state of man, and degrade the other part below the state of brutes, as in Europe: witness our banking system pushed to the extreme!! while the wondering, cheated multitude admire the odious invention. One of his books against slavery, viz: 'SERIOUS REMONSTRANCES,' was written to prove to a demonstration that slavery to our body politic, would most assuredly be the same as a galloping

consumption is to an individual body; and proposed that a very large tract of our most fertile public land, in a salubrious climate, at the greatest distance from our dense population, should be granted to our free colored population, as a state!!! to be governed by themselves exclusively, but under the guardianship of our general government: this is the general plan, the particulars I cannot recollect, as I have not seen a page in the book between 20 and 30 years. Had this brief plan been adopted when proposed, they might now have an Anti-Libarian state, as prosperous and as well organized as the state of Ohio, on the finest land in the world, which is now, and perhaps will remain useless these 100 years, if not forever. Thus the extreme boundaries of the United States, which is now a howling wilderness, would blossom as the rose, and a state of our colored fellow citizens, under the same laws and regulations, and exactly similar republican institutions as our own, would be our grateful friends in peace, and our brave allies in war. Will any person call this plan a visionary hypothesis? Nothing can be more reasonable, feasible and magnanimous. And nothing can be more cruel than to transport them over the roaring seas to a foreign, sultry, pestilential climate, to be slaughtered by the barbarous natives: and those who survive the severity of the climate, and poisonous arrows of the natives, are poisoned by the deleterious alcohol!! the soul-destroying spirituous liquors the Colonization Society sends out in large quantities periodically to Liberia, which answers the three fold purpose of 1st. demoralizing the natives themselves, 2d. enabling them to cheat the natives, by getting their most valuable articles of trade for rum, and 3d. learn them to be drunkards as well as kidnappers. Thus we see, to the number of dead by the pestilential climate, and by the natives' poisoned arrows, is to be superadded a lamentable number of dead by *Mania-potu!!* and the Colonization Society, with their abettors and supporters, are their murderers, whether they believe it or not, and will have to suffer for the same hereafter, as sure as Mina did here. Between wilful ignorance and wilful crime I see no medium.

When I think of the pain and agony I endured by a veridical sun and virulent climate, while visiting different parts of the coast and hundreds of miles in the interior of Africa, it is as much as I can do to use a mild phraseology while scribbling these desultory and spontaneous thoughts: for although I have travelled hundreds of thousands of miles in three quarters of the globe, I never had so much sickness in my life as when in that country. Taught therefore by my own miseries, I have learned to pity the miserable, particularly those poor, unhappy persons, who are compelled by the cruel malice and malicious cruelty of their enemies, to expatriate themselves from the land of their nativity, which their toil and sweat metamorphosed from a forest to a flower garden; and the bravery and blood of their fathers helped to defend from the rapacity of monarchical tyrants; to a land where I know by sad experience they suffer more than tongue can express or imagination conceive. Though not so cruel, it is equally absurd and desperately wicked to force them, by our beggarly pride, unreasonable prejudice, mistaken friendship, or unrelenting severity, to emigrate to Hayti, Upper Canada, or Mexico, or any other country, while the temperate, salubrious climate, perfectly useless, in their own native country. The fact is, it is adding insult to injury and absurdity to insult. It is an old proverb, as true as it is true—that 'the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.' I may add, the cruel policy of the oppressor is folly. Their grand objective to my Anti-Libarian state, at the extreme boundary of our national domains, (which is farther from our dense population than Hayti, Canada, or some part of Europe,) is this, they fear when they become a powerful, enlightened and intrepid people, they would become also our invaders. Nothing can be more fallacious. In Hayti, or any foreign country, they would indeed be our mortal enemies, and they would have opportunities in Hayti to show their enmity which they could not have here. But in their Anti-Libarian state, which in following years would be the largest state in America, I contend and could prove from analogy, they would be our grateful and obedient friends in peace, our faithful and valiant allies in war. Excuse the tautology. I could write a volume on the subject, but this sheet of foolscap must suffice. In order to show the force of my argumentation, I would ask, what would you think of a very rich farmer, who had thousands of acres of fertile fields and forests perfectly useless, who would send his docile, affectionate, faithful horse, who labored hard for him all his life, till he could labor no longer, to the sterile lands of strangers, to suffer he knew not nor he cared not what? I anticipate your answer. 'I would not only think him, but know him to be a superhuman, ungrateful villain—of all bad men the worst.' What he would be therefore in miniature, the government of the United States are in magnitude. Now for the proof. In one of the aforesaid author's books against slavery, 'THE PENITENTIAL TYRANT,' or slave-trader reformed, in order to demonstrate the fatality and impolicy of slavery in a republic, he particularized the proceedings of the British Parliament, in relation to the slave-trade, with the eloquent speeches of Pitt, Fox, Wilberforce, and others. He also gave a detailed account of the extirpation of the whole white population of Hayti by Dessalines, and subsequently by Christophe. With all this light upon the subject, Congress, instead of abolishing slavery in the old states, established it in the new states!! a previous law, making the slave-trade piracy to the contrary notwithstanding. Thus one day they tell the slave-trader he will be punished as a felon if he continues his trade, and the next day opens a market for his slaves in the state of Missouri. This one act capped the climax of our national criminality. In this instance the most enlightened, the most favored, the most prosperous nation that is or ever was on earth, ungratefully, wickedly and blasphemously offered the greatest insult to the majesty of Heaven, that was ever offered by any nation since the creation of the world. Since that one abominable act, hundreds of thousands of slaves have been smuggled into the southern states—even Gen. Mercer, an officer of the Coloni-

zation Society, shows that from 10 to 15,000 slaves are smuggled into the southern states annually.

This was the natural result, but what was the supernatural result? I answer thus. The insulted Sovereign of heaven in just indignation sent a spirit of strong delusion upon the nation that we might believe a lie. The proof is self evident; for the very next year the Colonization Society was organized, and the whole nation, with very few exceptions, paid homage to the diabolical invention. When God dooms a nation to punishment for unrepented crimes, he generally infatuates their rulers. If ever the rulers of a nation were judicially infatuated, ours are certainly so in relation to our black population. Ah! if Mr. Jefferson, when he was writing his 'NOTES ON VIRGINIA,' could have foreseen how rapidly the evil he dreaded is coming to a crisis, he might well then have exclaimed, with patriotic emotion, 'I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever—that a change of conditions is among probable events—the Almighty has no attribute to take part with us in the event of such a crisis!!'

The eloquent written books, reports, sermons and speeches of colonizationists, though they have increased public opinion and popular prejudices from a steam to a torrent, from a lake to a sea, against the blacks, do not merit a serious refutation; they are a contradiction, sometimes in terms, always in ideas; i. e. what I have perused. Any unprejudiced, undeluded reader must see their fallacy, their plausibility notwithstanding. But their doctrines of 'African inferiority and the impolicy of unprocrustean emancipation,' are most preposterous. For between 40 and 50 years I have been acquainted with colored people, not only in Africa but in different parts of South America, the chief of the West India islands, from St. Domingo to St. Vincents, Bermuda and the Bahamas islands, and the principal United States, north and south. Yet I solemnly declare, I never saw any thing to justify the supposition of 'African inferiority.' From a host of elegant authors and orators I will select the flower of them all. Really when I read the following assertions, and saw his name subjoined, it pained me to my heart to find the most respectable writer, warm philanthropist, true republican, and enlightened politician in this or perhaps any other country, boldly assert, viz: 'We may therefore fairly conclude the object of immediate, absolute emancipation wholly unattainable, or if attainable, at too high a price.' (Matthew Carey's Essays.) I will therefore humbly, simply and briefly ask Mr. Carey, how easy would it be for the American people, if they really desired to avoid the malediction of the apostle James, 5th chap. 4th verse, and resolved for the future to pay the hire of their colored laborers, and if they did not choose to restore four-fold for what they cheated them out of, to restore at least one dollar out of every one hundred.. Suppose, for the sake of argument, they had the will, as they have the power and means, to wipe away the foul blot and disgrace from their national character, and they should simultaneously assert, from the 1st of January, 1833, there shall be none but free men in the United States; after that day the slave is free, his wages commence, the cracking whip is silenced, the chains and branding irons laid aside, reasonable from bloody tyrants to guardian angels, under the special superintendence of government. Their wages to be regulated by law, out of which their board, lodging and apparel &c. should be deducted; the balance should be carefully and honestly reserved till they were educated, and cultivated, and prepared to receive a few acres of land, with agricultural apparatus, house, &c. on their new Anti-Libarian state, 4 times as large as the state of Pennsylvania.

The general government owe them and their forefathers about 500,000,000 for 'hire kept back'; let 5,000,000 be appropriated as a fund for their establishment in their new state, when they choose to receive this unequal remuneration. Let the period they remain under the guardianship of their present masters be regulated by law.

My sheet is almost filled; still I have something interesting to say to General Jackson, as I said to Bonaparte, 31 years ago, when he was 'citizen First Consul' of France, viz: 'If your administration shall unhappily prove to be incompatible with the political principles you and the French nation profess, and repugnant to the character of a just ruler, good citizen and honest man, it will not only exhibit your political hypocrisy with a witness, and your systematic villany without disguise, but it will also prove a prelude to your ruin.' I do not apply this denunciation or prediction to our President, as an individual, (whom I love and respect,) but to the whole general government!! for sure I am the slave states will before long be the radical cause of the dissolution of the Union, their own certain destruction (St. Domingo like) and the political degradation of the northern states will be the sure result: unless the unprocrustean emancipation and remuneration of our black population prevent it. Before I conclude my desultory letter I must inform you I feel very much interested in your future welfare, for you are surrounded by a host of bitter enemies, yet beware of one false friend—he will prove more fatal than them all. May they never be able to precipitate you from the flowery banks of prosperity to the very bottom of the thorny valley of adversity.

Your friend and well-wisher,
Philadelphia, August, 1832. O. S. M.

A DIALOGUE ON SLAVERY.

[CONTINUED.]

A. In the same editorial article written by J. D. Russwurm in February, 1832, you will find the following:—'We have ever been the advocates of freedom—we wish it to flourish wherever man exists—and if our maturer experience is against our more youthful hopes—if the soil where we thought it might in our day exist, does not bear corresponding fruit, we are sorry, and heartily invite all, who are longing for it, to seek with us, or in other lands its precious enjoyment.' As if he had said, 'We once thought, how foolishly sad experience has taught us, that the American people, who have been for years boasting with the most disgusting hypocrisy and shameless inconsistency, their love of liberty and

haired of oppression, were sincere in their professions, and really believed that 'all men were born free and equal, and had certain inalienable rights,' but maturer experience has taught me the fallacy of all such childish hopes and vain expectations. With bitter and insulting irony they call their country 'the land of the free and the home of the brave,' and open wide their arms to receive all that the fifth of Europe can disgorge upon their shores, and yet crush and trample to the dust with the iron heel of pitiless oppression without shame and without remorse two millions of their fellow beings for the heinous crime of being guilty of a skin not colored like their own,

And having power to enforce the wrong, Doom and devote them as their lawful prey.'

Leave then this hated land of robbery, oppression and deceit, where your 'lives are made bitter with hard bondage, in mortar and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field, where task-masters are set over you to afflict you with burdens,' and come to this 'asylum, this promised land, or any where else so that you enjoy the sweets of liberty, which in all human probability you otherwise can never, never enjoy. The recollection of the past can give you no comfort, and through the vista of the cheerless future, hope, that comes to all, comes not to you. Break then with one desperate effort the cords that bind you to your native land, renounce the society and the service of your Egyptian task-masters, and wait not till these modern Pharaohs shall raise against you the merciless war-cry of expulsion or extermination. Dearly as you love your native land, and strong as is your attachment to the play-place of your youthful days, these ties must all be broken, or you must remain forever miserable, for those proud republicans, with liberty on their lips and hatred in their hearts, cannot treat you with kindness, because they are determined that they will not, and thus trample under foot the rights of man and the law of God.' But let us see what the Rev. Mr. Danforth says; 'If the blacks should rise, self-preservation require that the proprietors fight.' Now if it is right for the whites to maintain their lives and liberty by fighting it follows that the blacks have the same right to preserve their lives and obtain their liberties in the same manner, consequently, according to Mr. Danforth, war and bloodshed are justifiable, though the bible expressly forbids both.

C. But what would you do in case of an insurrection?

A. I would prevent all insurrections by removing the cause which produces them.

C. It appears to me that that cannot be done in any way but by removing the whole colored population from the country.

A. If insurrections, rebellion, war and bloodshed can be prevented in no other way, then their continuance, and the ruin of the south is inevitable, for the blacks will never be removed from the United States. Now if we can find out a method to convert their enmity into friendship all difficulties will be obviated, and insurrections must cease.

C. But that cannot be done. The blacks are our natural enemies, and will always remain so.

A. Natural enemies!! nonsense. If the whites continue to treat the blacks as enemies, they will certainly make them such, but treat them as human beings ought to be treated, and you will find your friends, by removing all cause of enmity. Did you ever hear or read in your whole life of a manumitted slave becoming the enemy of his former master? Such a person would be a great curiosity. Let us examine this subject a little further. What occasioned the bloody scenes at Southampton? Slavery or freedom?

C. I admit that the slaves were the actors in that sanguinary conflict, but then they were instigated by that 'infernal Liberator' and Walker's pamphlet.

A. There is in the first place not a particle of proof that they ever saw or heard of a copy of either of those publications. Besides do you suppose that they would never know that they were deprived of freedom, scourged and oppressed, till they read it in a newspaper? How true is the proverb 'there are none so blind as those who will not see.' If the Liberator caused the insurrection at Southampton, what caused the insurrections at Jamaica, Rio Janeiro, &c. What occasioned the insurrection at Savannah, Geo., a few years afterwards, when there were only 3000 whites and 27,000 blacks, who were fired upon twice before they fled. They had formed a plot to destroy all the whites and nothing prevented them but the want of agreement about the mode, one party insisting that the slaves on each plantation should murder their master's family, the other that the whole body of the blacks should meet and destroy the whole body of the whites. What occasioned the conspiracy among the blacks at New-York to burn the whole city in 1740—41?

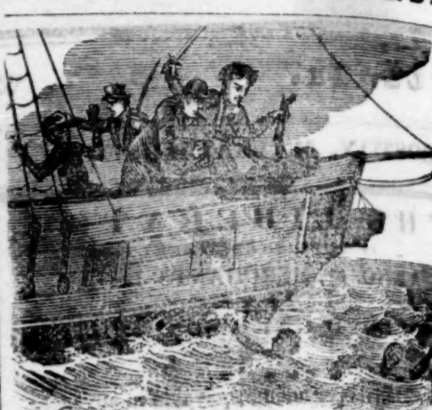
What occasioned the battle on the plantation of Bowler Cocks, Esq. in Dec. 1769, where the blacks took the steward, tied him up and whipped him till he was raw from the neck to the waistband? An old man was also treated in the same manner. This occasioned a battle, when two were killed and five wounded. What occasioned the slaves on board a Rhode Island ship in 1747 commanded by Capt. Bears, to rise when off Cape Cod Castle, and murder the master and the whole crew except the two mates, who jumped overboard and swam ashore? What occasioned the slaves of Capt. John Codman, of Charlestown, Mass. to poison their master in 1755? Their names were Mark and Phillis, of whom Mark was hanged, and Phillis burnt to death in Sept. 1755, in Cambridge. All of these and hundreds of others that might be mentioned, were undoubtedly occasioned by the Liberator, or something else.

C. These cases are all new to me and I must examine for myself. Can it be true that a female was burnt to death in New-England?

A. If you examine the Supplement to the

Boston Gazette 22d Sept. 1755, you will find the account, and in the papers prior to the revolution you will find more cases than you will want to read. The subject of slavery has never yet engaged the attention of the people of New-England, and they are consequently very ignorant, and some of them make as many blunders in their inquiries and statements as a gentleman did in N—, who very gravely inquired if St. Paul was not a Calvinist, or the insane man in Philadelphia, who declared that Alexander the Great was his father, Queen Elizabeth, his mother, and that he was born in Philadelphia. Call again next week. Good morning. C—N.

SLAVERY RECORD.



SLAVE TRADE.

ORIGIN, CHARACTER AND EXTENT.

Henry, King of Portugal, under authority from three Roman pontiffs, as early as the year 1482, took possession of several islands and havens on the coast of Africa, and took thence many slaves—some by force, and some by barter. The Portuguese first imported slaves into Hispaniola, in 1508; and into their Brazilian colonies, in 1517. For more than three centuries, some of the Christian powers of Europe have been engaged in this traffic: and, for more than a century and a half, it was prosecuted by all Christendom, with extraordinary zeal and energy. The French Guinea Company contracted in 1702, to supply the Spanish West Indies with 35,000 negroes, in ten years. In 1713, there was a treaty between England and Spain, for the importation of 144,000 negroes, in thirty years. Some have estimated whole number of slaves, exported from Africa, since the origin of this trade, at nearly 20,000,000.

The cruelties attending this trade are probably greater now than at any other former period. The slave ships are now crowded to excess, and the mortality is dreadful. In 1816, the African Institution ascertained, that one vessel of 184 tons, took 530 slaves, of which 120 died on the passage to Tortola. Another, of 270 tons, received 642 slaves, and lost 140. Another vessel lost 260 out of 600. Another 96 out of 300. Another of 120 tons, took on board 600 slaves, and though when captured, she had sailed but 30 leagues, she had lost 30, and many were in a dying state.

Dr. Phillip, a distinguished missionary at the Cape of Good Hope, estimates the number annually exported at 100,000! In 1823, Mr. Ashmun wrote from the colony, that at least 2000 slaves were annually exported from Capes Mount and Montserado. In 1824, the African institution reports 120,000 as the number exported from the coast, and presents a detailed list of the names of 200 vessels believed to be engaged in the trade during that year. In 1827, 125 vessels sailed from Cuba to Africa for slaves. Within the last eleven years, 322,526 slaves have been imported into the single port of Rio Janeiro; that is, an average of 29,320 annually.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

'Am I not a Woman and a Sister.'



For the Liberator.

DIALOGUE. No. II.

ELLA. It would have reflected greater credit on Pennsylvania, if, instead of countenancing a bill introduced into the State Legislature, for the removal of free persons of color, a liberal appropriation had been made for procuring raw cotton, cultivated by freemen; and establishing a manufactory for that description of cotton, to the exclusion of all other;—also for the offering of premiums for free rice, sugar, &c.; this would have been going forward and foremost, as Pennsylvania always should.

ANNA. How patriotic! Surely the forests of Pennsylvania must be congenial to the growth of female lawgivers. As for the appropriation, men may settle that; I meddle not with legislation; but seriously, does Ella really think, that her self-denial will effect the emancipation of a slave? will cause less sugar to be made, less cotton and rice grown? I admit, that if the whole United States were to adopt the plan, some good might be done; but what beneficial effect can be produced by the efforts of a few in Philadelphia, in Chester County, and New-York, is I confess beyond my comprehension.

E. I am in a mood too serious, Anna, to feel sarcasm, much less return it. Were I possessed of the positive knowledge that my abstinence would not cause the least diminution in the toll of the slave, nor hasten his liberation; that would not justify me in evil doing. If slavery in the abstract is wrong, (and that we none deny,) it is certainly wrong in any way to countenance, or support the system. Which of us would tell the drunkard that ardent spirits will debauch his mind, and destroy his constitution, but his becoming temperate cannot cause the distillation of one gal-

lon-less of spirits, a community would be may as well ind the one that would ard, may with imp abolitionist:—every ment, my dear Anna, when abstinence was a proposition does Society 'won fantasy of a disord know but that the phia, may continu on be completely fendant of the atro

A. I should rejoice, provided that might not be endan ever are emancipative interference, as the enactment would not endeavor attending to appro her guard against that may cause he we move, is circu

'Or deviate from that woman M. On my bro slaves are better o tion of this state, wretched, his wan contented.

E. Oh! Mary, man deprived of h but G—uses h many Virginia plan restore to them the he stands on a lev dealer in live sto while we contend slave, we forget n disfranchised of h without even the Anna, for the cau cism, but further misery that arou distant, always ne

Elizabeth. Th attentive to you with reluctance th of the hour, perh meeting you agai

DEAREST BE come to me, as c drooping flowers on the desert; a lence has been s your valuable lif

I agree with y always be taught school, indeed I maining at home of age, provided parents were gen with instructing considerable edu complaining to n dren made in th had been a long Why do you no you would find 'O,' replied he, with learning out the secret of their books were why? because the parent who parents take no of their tender the teacher sou not.

Another fault that of frequ does the child and the books nother, suppos in this way the she is then se knowledge, and parents includ ished off, as th is expected to indeed in soil, in a few mont ful and sweet Bera, is not to Philadelphia

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ard, may with impunity advance similar to an
abolitionist—every thing must have a commence-
ment, my dear Anna, look back only a few years
when abstinence was counted a strange thing,
what a proposition to have formed a 'Free Pro-
ducer Society' would have been regarded as the
fantasy of a disordered imagination. We do not
know but that the little heaven hid in Philadel-
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HAMPDEN JOURNAL.

Thus spoke the rover
To his gallant crew;
Up with the black flag,
Down with the blue!

SCOTT.

The Hampden Journal, published at Springfield, has hoisted the black flag of tyranny, and is fighting with as much feebleness and sophistry, as may well be expected in so bad a cause. He has sprung upon Mr. Buffum, and is tearing away tooth and nail; but we can assure him that unless he scratches to much better purpose, he will not reach the jugular, and the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society will live on, unscaathed in his opposition to the hydra system of oppression.

The writer in the Journal, whom we all along fancy to be the famous Mr. Danforth, calls Mr. Buffum a 'misguided philanthropist, whose enthusiasm is neither well informed nor wisely directed.' It is much to be regretted that a paper bearing the name of one of the greatest philanthropists, should be found opposing the cause of freedom and of man. It is a pity that its columns should be filled by a minion of oppression, instead of by

'Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast
'The little tyrant of his fields withstood.'

But let us hear the 'well informed' writer.—Speaking of the emancipation and education of the blacks, he says:—'Certainly the plan is simple—but, [UNFORTUNATELY, the Laws of God forbid!]' Here is argument with a vengeance! What? the laws of God unfortu-

nate? What kind of ideas must such a writer form!—what estimation of moral rectitude can he cherish!—what understanding must he have of the nature of language! 'The unfortunate laws of God!' Yes, it is unfortunate for the advocates of oppression and wrong, that the laws of reason, and truth, and religion, and God, are against them.

The writer says that 'Anarchy, sedition, and murder, with darker evils would be the first fruits of immediate emancipation!' And is this the language of good sense?

'Oh, judgment, thou hast led to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason.'

But here follows a precious confession.

'The slave cannot be taught that liberty is his birthright, without learning that his master is a tyrant!' That indeed is true; teach the slave and he becomes wise! Education has made our nation what it is—education will raise the slave to his proper station in society. Treat the slave as you ought, and he becomes a freeman, and a Christian. Where then is the danger of emancipation? It is all a hum—a bugbear to frighten the ignorant. There is no danger in freeing the slaves, and the slaveholders know it. But it is for their interest to persuade the people to believe otherwise; and it is truly pitiable to see men at the north, become such willing dupes of the avarice and cupidity of the slaveholders, as to advocate their interested assertions, and attempt to blind the eyes and mislead the moral sense of the community.

Elizabeth. Though silent, I have not been inattentive to your conversation; it is therefore with reluctance that I interrupt by reminding you of the hour, perhaps I may have the pleasure of meeting you again.

BERA.

For the Liberator.

ZOE TO BERA.

DEAREST BERA—Your letter was as welcome to me, as dew to the parched ground, and drooping flowers, or a rain to the weary traveller on the desert; and while I mourn that the pestilence has been so high you, I am grateful that your valuable life has been preserved.

I agree with you in thinking children should always be taught to read before they are sent to school, indeed I have no objection to their remaining at home until they are nine or ten years of age, provided their education is progressing, but parents generally do not care to be troubled with instructing their children. A gentleman of considerable education and leisure, was one day complaining to me, of the slow progress his children made in their studies, and observed that they had been a long time at one of the best schools. Why do you not instruct them yourself, said I, you would find it a most interesting employment. 'O,' replied he, 'I never could bear to be plagued with learning children their lessons.' I found out the secret of their dullness, my gentle friend, their books were not attended to at home, and why? because it plagued their father: shame on the parent who could make such an avowal. If parents take no delight in cultivating the minds of their tender offspring, ought they to wonder if the teacher sometimes neglects his duty? surely not.

Another fault of which parents are guilty, is that of frequently changing schools. Scarcely does the child become accustomed to her teacher and the books used, when she is hurried off to another, supposed to be better or more fashionable; in this way the first fifteen years of her life is spent, she is then sent with exalted ideas of her own knowledge, and contempt for all around her, her parents included, to a boarding school to be polished off, as the phrase is, and the poor teacher is expected to clear the garden of her mind (rich indeed in soil, but overrun with noxious weeds) in a few months, and cause it to produce beautiful and sweet smelling flowers. Tell me, dear Bera, is not too much expected from the teacher?

Philadelphia, 1832.

ZOE.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1832.

MR. GARRISON. We have received information of the arrival of Mr. Garrison at Providence on the seventh. On the ensuing Sabbath he delivered an address to a crowded and genteel audience, in one of the churches of that place. On Monday evening he delivered a second address, which appears to have been exceedingly well received. The Rev. Dr. G—, of New-York, was present. This gentleman was formerly a friend of the colonization scheme, but is now a warm advocate of the Anti-Slavery Society, and is anxious to have Mr. Garrison proceed to New-York to lecture. On the last Sabbath, he delivered a third lecture, in the Rev. Dr. Wilson's meeting house before an audience of about fifteen hundred persons, who were highly impressed with the importance of the subject. The colonization scheme is losing fast in that place. Mr. Prentice was converted from the society by hearing Mr. Danforth lecture! and is now ardently engaged in support of the right. Mr. Richmond also, a host in himself, is making great exertions in our cause. Indeed the auspices under which our agents go forth are promising in the highest degree.

We make the following *Elegant Extract* from the Greenfield Gazette. It is a precious morsel, and places the amiable and benevolent feelings of the writer in a most striking light.

'EMANCIPATION. A Mr. Buffum is in town, having in view to teach the necessity of the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the southern states. This measure we deem fraught with danger, mischief and blood. The southern people never will yield to it, nor would we, if we were among them. In our view, it would be the death signal of all the whites, and we will never knowingly imbrue our hands in our brothers' blood. Mr. B. delivered an address at Northampton last week, and his doctrines were received as they should be by an enlightened and patriotic public, and the friends of the African race, who wish to take the measures best calculated to effect their emancipation and ensure the tranquility of the country. The course recommended by Mr. B., if we understand it, would be like throwing down at once the barriers which confine the angry flood, and thus letting it sweep on in fury through the valley and o'er the plain, inspiring terror, and marking its course with desolation and death.'

'A Mr. Buffum!' a-hem! This reminds us of 'one John Milton!' We believe this 'A Mr. Buffum' will be upon the tide of popular remembrance, long after his opponents shall have floated down the stream of oblivion.

'A ministering spirit shall my brother be
When thou liest howling.'

'Fraught with blood!' And where is the blood to come from? Set the slaves free, and they can have no further inducement to shed blood. Perhaps the next sentence will enlighten us.

'The southern people never will submit to it, nor would we!' That is—rather than the slaves should be free, we would murder them all! Here we learn how the scheme is 'fraught with blood!'

'His doctrines were received as they should be by—the friends of the African race!!' Oh shame! 'Call you that backing your friends?—a plague on such backing, say I.'

'The course recommended would be like throwing down the barriers which confine the angry flood'—of what?—slaveholders' indignation and revenge?—for no other flood could follow Universal Emancipation, but one uninterrupted TIDE OF GLORY!

GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION. We have received the addenda number for August. As usual, it is full of intelligence on the engrossing subject of slavery. This number completes the twelfth volume. It is to be continued monthly, each number containing 16 large octavo pages, at the rate of one dollar a year, and printed at Washington, by Benjamin Lundy. We advise our friends to patronise this valuable work by their subscriptions, and exert themselves to extend its circulation.

PURCHASE OF SLAVES. Our friend, Mr. Lundy, animadvert on our remarks, respecting his proposition for the purchase of slaves. He says that we are mistaken in thinking that he positively advocates the purchase of a slave. He only 'approved it so far as it looked to the irrevocable extinction of slavery, and was thereby calculated to awaken public attention to the subject.' We had thought, friend Lundy, that thou wert one of those who profess not to 'do evil that good may come.' With respect to the question, whether we should not buy the freedom of a mother or a sister held in slavery by barbarians, if they could be liberated by no other means? we can only reply—we know not how far we might be tempted to purchase the liberty of some dear one, in such a case; but as to the purchase itself, we could never be brought to acknowledge any property or right in the slaveholder, which the payment of money as an apparent equivalent tacitly admits. We most heartily agree with Mr. Lundy in the assertion, that 'No man can, in justice, hold another as a slave for a single moment.'

A singular article is copied in the Genius of Universal Emancipation, originally received from a person in England. It is dated at Milford, and appears to have been written by one of the Society of Friends. It contains a proposition 'for purchasing all slave children from ten to twelve years of age, and to continue the purchase of every slave child on its attaining that age, at a fair relative value, to be fixed by commissioners, and apprenticed to suitable masters, who shall give them a Christian education; by this plan they would probably be induced to apprentice the same children to their original proprietors, which might generally be returning them back into their own families, but in a better and more protected character!' Had this scheme originated with us, we should not be surprised to hear our contemporaries call us visionaries and madmen, and our scheme wild and futile. Let us see—buy all the slave children, as fast as the planters can manufacture them, keep the trade good, the market brisk, the rates high and certain; and when the little victims are bought, not set them free, or take them to some secure home, but apprentice them to slaveholders to learn the Christian Religion! We have no notes of admiration enough in our office to express our astonishment.

The editor of the Northampton Courier says, that Mr. Buffum 'attributes the opposition to him, because he is a hatter!' Put on thy spectacles, neighbor Atwill, and read the sentence again. It may be thy prejudice misinforms thee, as it has done before. We have read friend Buffum's letter, and can discover no such meaning. We understood the case to be this—that Mr. Danforth, the colonization agent, endeavored to render Mr. Buffum ridiculous, by representing him to the public as a hatter, and stated, that he meant to represent him so wherever he went! He should not forget to add, as an appendix, that the Mayor of Boston is a mason, and that Benjamin Franklin was a printer! How shocking to republican sensibilities!

LIBERTY. We are informed that letters from Liberia represent the colony as healthy and flourishing. They had sent an army of 300 men against some of the black Chiefs, who made war upon them, destroyed several of their principal towns, and finally concluded a peace. This is propagating the Colonization gospel by fire and cannon, as Mahomet did his by the sword. How amiable must the Africans think that Christ to be, whose disciples are burning their towns, and killing their fathers and children?

THE CHOLERA. Nine cases of the cholera have occurred in this city since our last paper, but they are said to have chiefly arisen from local causes. No excitement prevails, and it is hoped the disease will not spread.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. We have received a copy of the Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the Free People of Color, which we shall notice more fully in our next.

MR. BUFFUM. This gentleman arrived in Providence on the tenth, and left the next morning for Newport.

To Correspondents. A package of matter prepared for this number of our paper, containing, with other articles, six original communications, was unaccountably removed from our table, during our absence—this must be our excuse for their non appearance.

We copy the following from the Keene, N. H. Sentinel.

On Tuesday, Mr. Buffum, President and Agent of the Boston Anti-Slavery Society gave a lecture against slavery. It was a powerful appeal, showing that the existence of slavery in this country is wholly irreconcilable with our principles as found in the declaration of Independence. One sixth of the human beings in our republic are slaves. The object of the Society is to bring public opinion to this point—a new declaration by Congress that slavery must be abolished in these U. States.

Last evening he gave another Lecture—the principal object being to show that the Colonization Society was wholly inefficient—that in 10 years they had transported only the number of slaves born in every 24 hours—that its original object was wholly selfish—to get rid of the free black population in the Slave States, who might teach lessons of insubordination, and endanger even the existence of Slavery!—that divested of the plausible arguments that it would lead to final emancipation, and to the Christianization of Africa, no Philanthropist, in the free States would have ever given it countenance.

A Fugitive Arrested.—A man named Thomas Sperry, who was a clerk in the house of Martin, Stone, & Co. Bankers of London, absconded with £300 sterling of the funds of the house, in his possession, and being likewise largely a defaulter, and arrived at Staten Island in the middle of July, with his wife and accomplices, under a feigned name. Instructions having been sent to arrest him, he was traced to Jordan in this state, whither he had gone by the North River route; and, being taken on civil process, he gave up most of the money, and communicated information which led to the arrest of his accomplices, who likewise surrendered their plunder. The particulars are stated in the Mercantile, which paper mentions that the fugitives could not be arrested by criminal process, as if it were a fact not generally known. There is no provision in any existing treaty with Great Britain by virtue of which they could be given up; nor is there one in any existing treaty with Holland, made before or since the dismemberment of that Kingdom. But there is a provision, and an unconstitutional one, in our revised laws, to that effect.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Extraordinary Instance of Canine Sagacity.—A gentleman, who had been residing several weeks at West Point and kept his dog, a fine setter, there, went with him a few days since as far as Newburgh, in the steamboat; and carried him thence about twenty miles into the interior, where he left him, in charge of a servant. On Wednesday last the animal was missed—and after having fruitless search made for him, was given up as lost. His owner, in going up the river on Saturday, was told by a gentleman that the dog was at West Point, and it was afterwards discovered that he had found his way to Newburgh, hung about the hotel where his master had put up, until the boat from New-York made its appearance at the wharf. Discovering the direction of the vessel, he returned to the house, and when the 'down boat' arrived, he deliberately got on board and took his passage for Cozzen's Hotel, and upon landing, made his way immediately to his old quarters. It is worthy of remark, that he has been but once before to the place whence he escaped.—N. Y. Standard.

The New Orleans Courier of the 26th ult. states that the U. S. Sch. Grampus, Josiah Tatnall, Esq. commander, was at anchor outside the Bar, from a cruise of 6 months on the Mexican coast, with \$300,000 in specie on board. The Grampus captured on the 16th inst. the Mexican sch. of war Montezuma, Capt. Pedro Villanar, for committing an act of piracy on the schooner William A. Turner, 47 days of and from New-York, for Matamoros. The officers and crew of the Montezuma, (80 in number, including a company of soldiers) are in irons on board the Grampus, and the prize is ordered into a port in the United States.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

LENOX, Madison Co. N. Y. The Cazenovia Monitor publishes the following letter from a correspondent:

'The distressed situation of some of the inhabitants of the east part of this town, on the Seneca turnpike, words can scarcely describe. Henry Wagener, in whose family four deaths occurred last week, as mentioned in a former letter, has this week lost his oldest son with the cholera. The disease attacked a family by the name of Loucks. His wife, two daughters and a son, are already dead. A Mr. Johnson and wife, opposite Mr. Loucks' were attacked and died. Abner Yorker also died. They are all in one small neighborhood, and about 100 rods east of Mr. Mowers, where the disease first broke out in Lenox, except among the Indians quite in the east part of the town, five of whom died. It is said that 18 have died out of 20 cases, and all within a mile. Two of Loucks' children have the disease, but are likely to recover.'

Samuel Jodson, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank, at New-Orleans, has been unanimously elected Cashier of the United States Bank. The National Gazette says he is eminently qualified for the station, and that a better choice could not have been made.

LIBERTY. We understand Miss Mary Belknap, recently deceased, in her will, in addition to a large number of bequests to individuals, has not forgot the public charitable institutions of our city, but has bequeathed to the

Boston Medical Dispensary,	\$1000
Overseers of the Poor,	1000
Boston Asylum for Boys,	1000
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1000
American Bible Society,	1000
Do. Tract do.	500
Do. Education do.	1500
Seaman's Friend Society,	500

The residue of her estate, which it is supposed will amount to \$60,000, is given to the Massachusetts General Hospital—Continued.

Electric Fluid.—While several trains of Coal Cars were returning to the Mines, on Friday last, during a thunder storm, the iron rails on the road were observed to be sparkling with electric fluid, which conducted along them for the distance of several rods, passing three train of cars, and knocking down four mules attached to them. No injury was sustained either by the road, cars or mules.—Mauch Chunk Courier.

Vegetable Curiosity.—We have seen an ear of wheat inclosed in a solid cake of ice, taken from the centre of an ice-house, the grains of which had sprouted, and the young roots had extended themselves half to an inch in length into the ice. The ice was packed down at mid-winter by being pounded fine, and the ear must have been introduced at that time, for the ice became one solid cake, and was only broken as wanted for use.—N. Y. paper.

Ice is scarce in New-Orleans. The people are alarmed about it, as they know not how soon the Cholera or Yellow Fever may visit them, in both which diseases ice is sometimes useful. The business of providing it being a sort of monopoly in the hands of one house,—neglect, or want of foresight, or too great anxiety not to have a supply beyond the demand is naturally imputed to them. A public meeting was to be held on the subject, Aug. 23.

At the late fire in Baltimore, an cel, more than two feet in length, was forced by one of the suction engines from the dock, through two or three hundred feet of hose to the muzzle of the pipe. Through what a tremendous bore this cel must have passed! We have met in our day several bores, but none quite so lengthy, though long enough to wear our patience thread-bare.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Major Bailey, an Inspector in the New-York Custom House, while engaged on Monday, in his duties on board a vessel at the wharf, fell down into the hold, and was so much injured that he was not expected to recover.

ACCIDENT. We learn that Mr. Luther Cushing, a merchant of New-Orleans, was accidentally drowned Monday afternoon, at Fresh Pond, by the upsetting of a boat in which he was sailing. His companions were rescued.—Courier.

MUNIFICENCE. The late W. H. Maynard bequeathed \$20,000 to Hamilton College, to endow a Professorship of Law in that institution.

We are requested to give notice, that Mrs. MARIA W. STEWART, a colored lady, will give a lecture at Franklin Hall, No. 16 Franklin Street, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, to such white people as may be disposed to attend. The subject will be, The Disadvantages which the Free People of Color labor under, in the New-England States.

Letters received at this office from Sept. 8, to Sept. 15, 1832.

Richard Moran, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Hayden Waters, Otsego, N. Y.; William Morgan, Marblehead, Mass.; Anthony Freeman, Geneva, N. Y.; John Farrar, South Brookfield, N. Y.; James Bean, Bangor, Me.; P. C. Knapp, Newburyport, Mass.; J. W. C. Pennington, New-Haven, Ct.; Leonard Scott, Trenton, N. J.; Samuel Samuels, Oyster Pond, L. I.; Jacob P. Dunn, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Joseph Cassey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. L. Garrison, (2); C. W. Gardner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nathan Evans, Westminster, Pa.; Wm. Turpin, New-York City.

MARRIED.

In Trenton, N. J. on Tuesday morning, 4th inst. by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. Clayton Chapman, of Philadelphia, to Miss Maria Scott, daughter of Leonard Scott, of Trenton.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE WORLD,

As it is—and As it should be.

C. W. DENTON, EDITOR.

Published, every Saturday, from No. 3, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THIS paper, although it has now reached only the twenty-sixth number of the first volume, is favored already with an extensive circulation. At the present time, however, when great efforts are made by those interested, to introduce periodicals which are directly opposed to what we deem the pure doctrines of the word of truth, and, especially, such periodicals as are calculated to stay the spread of moral light among the benighted and poorer classes of the human race—it is thought that such a Journal as this, in connection with the thousands of a kindred spirit now in existence, should be generously supported.

'THE WORLD' is devoted to the cause of that large and respectable body of Christians denominated 'Particular Baptists'—but, still, it will humbly endeavor to advance the general cause of Jesus Christ in the world. Doctrinal discussions, moral essays, and literary effusions, will continue to find places in our columns, under the usual regulations. The Revival Department, will contain succinct accounts of the triumphs of 'the sacramental hosts of God's elect,' as often as possible; and the Journal of the Day, will be stored with as many notices of the goings on of national affairs, at home and abroad, as can feasibly be inserted.

In fine, the most strenuous exertions will be made to render 'The World' generally and profitably interesting, to all who may authorize their names to be inserted on the subscription list.

The following is a general abstract of the terms of publication:

This paper is furnished to city and mail subscribers, who pay in advance, at Two DOLLARS per annum. To those who delay payment until the end of six months, Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS will be charged. THREE DOLLARS, will be required of all those who are waited on until the end of the year.

It is expected that those who intend to pay in advance, will make their remittances within one month from the time of subscribing. Those who omit to comply with this requirement, will be considered semi-annual subscribers.

Ministering brethren, and all others, who will procure FIVE subscribers, and become responsible for the same, shall have a SIXTH copy gratis.

